PUBLIC OPINION.

Alonzo Garcelon was a stranger, and we tookhim in. Then he took us in. The difference lies in the motives—we were honest about it.—[Portland Press

is easy enough to hurry through the remains of choosing delegates to the Republican sational convention, but it should be remembered that be Republican party needs voters as well as delegates. [Rochester Democrat and Chronicle (Rep.)] The fight has begun again. This time Mor-

The fight has begon again.

can of Alabama, and Voorbees, of Indiana, are the leaders. That they, too, will be overcome, we have no doubt; for the desire for a sound and simple currency is strong and widespread, and the country is tired of putting trust in promises that are never to be fulfilled.—

The people have given the Republican rep-The people have given the Republican representatives a great opportunity. Now comes the practical test. With united counsels, prindent action and a constant remembrance of public obligations, it is the beginning of a new and extended career for the Republican party of New-York.—[Albany Journal (Rep.)]

THE REPUBLICAN OPPORTUNITY.

THE REPUBLICAN OPPORTUNITY.

From The Syracuse Journal (Rep.)

Governor of the first Commonweach in our Union with the assurance of the general respect of the people of his State and of the hearty support and cooperation of the great political party of which he is an honored leader, in all matters which are for the general welfare and for the promotion of the highest objects of popular government. He sees the Republican party of this State in better concition and more firmly united and consolidated than at any other time since the closing of the War; and it is pleasant for us to be able to assert the confident better that every means in the Governor's power will be directed to the furtherance of this most excellent state of political affairs.

A REPUBLICAN WHO DIDN'T BELIEVE IN GAR-CELONISM.

From an Inside appoint Letter to The Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.)
Governor Williams, unlike some other officers in this broad land, was elected and counted in when he could have been counted out. The law requires that the County Cierks shall make a duplicate return of the vote of their counties to the Secretary of State to be filed, while the original shall be forwarded to the Speaker of the House, who shall open the same and appoint tellers, and upon the result of these returns he shall declare who has been elected. The Republican House of 1877 elected John Overmeyer Speaker. When he examined the returns made to him he found that ax from strong Democratic counties were missing. Some of his friends advised him to count out Williams and count in Harrison upon purely logal grounds. But he did not de it. He read the returns which he had received and then took the report of the Secretary of State and furnished the figures from the counties which had failed to comply with the law.

BOOMING FOR GARCELON.

with the law.

ROOMING FOR GARCELON.

The State Register had no candidate for the Presidency yesierday, and may not have one to-morrow, but it has one to-day, and his name is Alonzo Garcelon, Governor of the sovereign state of Maine. During the struggle against the Republicans therein, who tried to steat the State, and failing in that, fried to Maxiceanize it, he has acted the pert of a good officer, a patient and brave Christian gratieman. He was too smart to be robbed, too houest to be bribed, too brave to be scared. His State papers show that he is a tuan who respects the right, and proposes to abide the laws. He is of that stock of Democrats who believe in the rights of manbood, and insists that such rights not only exist, but that they are indefensible and mahenable. Had so been elected in 1876, as was Samue J. Thiden, he would have been in the White House to-day. St. Jackson was called "Old Hickory," and well deserved the mane; his memory is brid in respect by patriots to this day, and will so be held as long as there is a freeman on American self. But Garcelon is the great pine tree of Maine; sound, clear timber all through, without any wind-snake, for gas or sop, and is just the staff out of which to make the mainmast of the Ship of State.

THE SECRETARY OF THE HONEST MONEY
LEAGUE DECLARES FOR SHERMAN.
From an Interior with Thomas M. Nichole, in The Cincinna

I think Sherman would be decidedly the strongest candidate, it monunated, of any man now mentioned. Simply was a Kepublean, there is an ore reason why he should not poil a full party vote, and there are reasons why freshold draw votes that have heretofore been cast for the Democratic party. At the same time there are reasons why Grant and Biaine would not get a full Republican vote, and it is not probable that either of them would draw much from the Democrate. The great contest of the past few years has been over the financial question. Mr. Sherman is identified with that contest of the country, and has brought employment and camfort to thousands of families that were tall the industries of the country, and has brought employment and camfort to thousands of families that were tall that he is the representative man of this great was the representative man of the success of the Government in putting down the Rebellom. To Sherman's financial genus man perseverance we are just as much indebted for resumption and its risults as we are indebted to Grant's military genins for the success of the Government in putting the Republican party is not en the defensive at any point to start with. What the people want, at least the Republican party is not en the defensive at any point to start with. What the people want, at least these of his souli anake Sherman the attempts man who represent these. Men of all parties can be railled in favor of success of the Committee on Enalist, Mr. Gallett, Mr. All of the party and man who represent these. Wen of all parties can be railled in favor of success of the Committee on Canals; Mr. Gallett, Mr. Alvord is put at the head of the Speaker of Mr. Titus, of Tompkins of the Committee on Committee on Committee on Committee on Gourst Mr. Baker, of Monre, charged that Mr. Hurd of Erie Committee on Com I think Sherman would be decidedly the

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. For the Middle Atlantic States, variable winds, mostly orthwest to southwest cooler, partly cloudy weather,

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

MOURS: Morning. Night. BAR 30.5 The diagram shows the barometr alternations in this city by traths soles. The personalicalar lines give alterious of time for the 2t necessary about the terrequist white his represent the confineration of the mercent decision of the terrequist white his represent the confineration of the mercent during those hours. The broken or detted his represent the undestines in temperature, as indicated by the thermometer at Bud at Flactmanner, the Broadway.

Terretive Overce, Jan. 5.1 a. m .- The barometer fell considerably yesterday morning, but rose again in the evening. Cloudy and partly cloudy weather in the ing was followed by clear weather, which in turn was succeeded by cloudy and threatening weather; at midnight the sky was again clear. The temperature ranged between 38° and 50°, the average (44%) bring 23% higher than on the same day last year, and 5% bigger than on saturday.

Clear and partiy cloudy and cooler weather may be expected in this city and vicinity to-day.

CENTRAL PARK OBSERVATIONS. Abstract of Netcorological Report for the week ended at 1 p.m., January 3, 1880.

| HAROMETER | Inches | THERMOMETER | Dogrece-| Meah | 10,093 | Mean | 12 n m. Dec 20, 48 0 | Mm. at 5 n m. Dec 30, 29,798 | Mm. at 12 n. m. Dec 31, 48 0 | Mm. at 5 n m. Dec 30, 29,798 | Mm. at 12 m. Dec 31, 17,0 | Rauge | 671 | Rauge | 34,0

THE STEAMER HANSA ASHORE.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 5, 1880.

The North-German Lloyd steamer Hansa, Captain Dannemann, from New-York December 19 for men, has gone ashore an Tersciolling, an island in the North Sea. There are no further particulars.

The Hansa is a steamship of 3,325 tons, and belongs to the North German Lloyds' Line, whose pier is in Hoboken. vessel was built in 1861 at Greenock. Scotland. She is bark-rigged and draws 22 feet of water. The Rhein, of the same line, sailed on December 20, the day after the Hansa's The Rhein was the passenger eteamer of the live that week, and the Hansa is believed to have carried only freight. For other Poreign News, see Piret page.

ARRESTS OF LIQUOR DEALERS.

The police in that portion of the city neare Headquarters developed sudden fervor last ight in the enforcement of the Excise law, and arrested dr doors or disguise the fact that beer was sold over seir doors or disguise the fact that beer was sold over
se counters. In the Mulberry Street Station the folwing iquor dealers were jecked up at midaight:
Henry Rickenburg, No. 98 Walker-st.: Louis Loddi,
O. 11 Jersey-st.: Charles Biestel, No. 12
rinocat.; John Sherwood, No. 14 Prince st.;
Adip Martin. No. 90 Prince-st.; Joseph Mardaip Martin. No. 90 Prince-st.; Joseph Marau, No. 11 Jersey-st.; John Maure, No. 63
prins-st.; Charles Marguis, No. 226 Eigabeth-st.;
Insesst Vanpeit, No. 65 Mulberry-st.; Ernst Beschmat.
O. 45 Past Houston-st.; Prancis Bouero, No. 6 JerGred.; Peter Basserndo, No. 65 Mulberry-st.;
Onn Hams, No. 187 Elizabeth-st.; Cornelius Sullivan,
Io. 85 Baxter-st.; David O'Brien, No. 104 Bayard-st.;
Lonry Hoddhaum, No. 18 Most-st.: August Sizion, No.
45 Elizabeth-st.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

THE SPEAKERSHIP CONTEST ENDED. GENERAL SHARPE TO BE NOMINATED UNANIMOUS-LY-THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The opposition to General Sharpe has subsided, and it is expected that he will

PROBABLE-RUMORS ABOUT THE COMMITTEES.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, Jan. 4 .- The contest for Speaker of the Assembly is ended. General George H. Sharpe, of Ulster County will unquestionably be nom-inated by acclamation in the Republican cau-cus which will be held in the Assembly Chamber to-morrow night. The opposition to his nomination ceased in fact yesterday. but this change in the intentions of membars was not clearly apparent until to-day. Late last night two of the opposing candidates, Messrs. Skinner and Baker, withdrew in General Sharpe's favor. and with their supporters, some twenty members, pledged their votes to him. This action was everywhere recognized as deciding be youd question the contest, as General Sharpe before this accession of strength had a majority of the voices of the Republican members. General Husted, ex-Speaker Alvord, Mr. Terry, the remaining opposing candidate saw clearly that they were defeated, and resolved to bow gracefully to the decree of their fellow members. Moreover, they thought that they eaght not to deprive such a faithful Republican as General Sharpe of the honor of a unauimous nomination. Accordingly, they formally withdrew their names to-night as candidates, I-aving General Sharpe alone in the field. Before taking this step, General Husted and Mr. Terry summoned their friends, informed them frankly that it was evident General Sharpe would receive the nomination, and then said that, as they did not want to imperil the interests of those who had so faithfully supported them, they would with draw from the contest.

The news of the withdrawal of all the Republican candidates in opposition to General Sharpe was received with great satisfaction by the members. The contest was characterized throughout by a courteons treatment of their opponents by each of the andidates, so that there is no ill will among them or their supporters now to arouse quarrels.

It was thought that Governor Cornell might favor the selection of some particular candicate, and he was accordincly consulted upon the subject.
To all inquiries of this nature he invariably replied that he had no special choice and would not indicate as preference for any one of the candidates. After it became known to-night that General Sharpe was to be the Speaker, the members began to gossip about the distribution of places on the chief committees. General Sharpe has begun the preliminary work of forming the of committees at his house on Lancaster-st. There he was visited during the evening by General C. A. Arthur, Police Commissioner Wheeler and Mr. Warren, of The Bugalo Commercial Advertiser. It is

Commerce and Navigation; at Base, of Sadarchairman of the Committee on General Laws; and
Mr. Titus, of Tompkins, chairman of the Committee
on Insarance. If Mr. Alvord is put at the head of
the Committee on Ways and Means, it is believed
General Husted will be made chairman of the
Judiciary Committee, which is next in importance.
The Democrats of the Assembly are having, a maimated contest ever the selection of their candidats
for Speaker. The country Democrats are said to
favor the election of Mr. Rhodes, of Troy, while
the city Democrats pr fer either Mr. Shanley, of
Brooklyn, or Mr. Bennets, of New-York.

The contest for the office of Clork of the Senate
continues to be fierce. Both Mr. Gledden and
Mr. Vrooman are confident of an election to-night. A rumo was current
to-night that General Bradley Wire, one of Mr.
Vrooman's staunchest supporters, has deserted him.
General Winslow, upon being questioned, emphatically denied the truth of the rumo.

A general press dispatch from Albany says: clerk of the Assembly. The contest for the cirk-ship of the Senate between Vrooman and Ghaden is very close, though it is believed that Gildden will win."

A SHORT MESSAGE FROM THE GOWERNOR. A RUMOR THAT MR. CORNELL WILL SAY A WORD IN FAVOR OF THE HIGH SCHOOLS-REDUCTION IN THE STATE DEST-THE PRISONS SELF-SUPPORT-

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELBUNE. ALBANY, Jan. 4.-The Governor's message was put into type yesterday. It will be a shorter document than most of the messages of recent years, not taking up over three columns of THE TRIBUNE's page. In securing material for its composition, Mr. Cornell not only applied for information to State officials, but also obtained the

opinions of men who have had experience in State

affairs through service in the Legislature.

Great care has been taken to prevent the prema ture publication of the document, and few persons have been permitted to read it as a whole. In consequence of these precautions there have been no rumous regarding the contents of the document, beyond a not very well authenticated one that the Governor will favor, in opposition to Governor Robinson, a hearty support of the high schools and free academies. The Governor will have the gratification of aunouncing that the actual debt of the State, tak ing into account the sinking funds for its redemption, is only \$7,500,000 now. The reduction in the debt since the last year has been caused partly by the reduction in the expense of maintaining the State prisons and the increased of maintaining the State prisons and the increase of maintaining the prisons has been only \$20,000. This expenditure was made during the Winter months. For the past eight months the prisons have been self-supporting. This exhibit will be very gratifying to taxpayers. The expenditure for the support of the prisons for one year recently was \$600,000.

LAVISH PARDONS BY GOVERNOR ROBINSON-TRE

SENTENCES OF ONE HUNDRED AND THREE COM-MUTED.

OM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBENE. ALBANY, Jan. 4 .- Governor Robinson during the year 1879 pardoned ninety-six convicts confined in either the State Prisons or county penitenturies, and commuted the sentences of 103. Many of these pardons and commutations were granted during the months of November and December. In these months he pardened twenty-four convicts and commuted the sentences of forty-eight.

Apparently the Governor's memory betrayed him wednesday last when he declared that he on Wednesday last when he declared that he had only released about fifteen persons from prison during the months mentioned, and that, therefore, the ramor that he had made grandpa's noss !"—[Worcester Gazette.]

a lavish use of his power of pardon had not the slightest foundation. It is to be feared that the papers of the prisoners applying for a release were not as closely scrutinized as in former months. There has been considerable talk among members of the Legislature about the matter, and it is said one of its results will be the introduction of an amendment of the Constitution creating a Court of Pardons, and depriving Governors of the power to pardon. be unanimously nominated for Speaker at the Republican cancus to-night. Governor Cornell's message will be brief. He will favor State aid to high schools and free academies. He will announce a reduction in the State debt. The extent to which Governor Robinson exercised clemency during the last year of his term is stated in the letter appended. The contest for Clerk of the Senate proceeds actively.

GENERAL SHARPE TO BE SPEAKER. WITHDRAWAL OF THE OTHER REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES—A SHORT SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE PEOBABLE—RUMORS ABOUT THE COMMITTEES.

JAN. 18-JOSHUA McFADDEN and ARTHUR MALLON. Sen-tenced August 7, 1876; Queens County; crime,

teneed August 7, 1876; Queens County; erime, rebbery; ferm, 10 years.

JAN 27-THOMAS WARD. Sentenced October 5, 1877; New York, and the county of the county JAN 27—THOMAS WARD. Sentenced October 5, 1877;

New-York; crime, rape; term, 10 years.

FER. 6—JOHN W. Engilsy). Sentenced July 10, 1878;

Saratoga County; crime, perjury; term, 6 years.

FFR. 8—JOHN DONNELLY. Sentenced May 26, 1874;

New-York; crime, burgiary; term, 7 years.

MARCH 12—PATRICK SHEEHY. Sentenced December 7, 1877; New-York; crime, receiving stolen goods; term, 4 years and 6 months.

MARCH 12—SCHULER TOWN. Sentenced December 7, 1877; St. Lawrence County; crime, arson, third degree; term, 4 years and 3 months.

APRIL 7—JOSEPH H. DOWNS. Sentenced February 20, 1879; Suffok County; crime, arson; term, 4 years.

APRIL 12—GEORGE H. NOLTE. Sentenced March 20, 1876; New-York; crime, arson; term, 4 years.

APRIL 12—GEORGE H. NOLTE. Sentenced March 20, 1876; New-York; crime, embezziement; term, 5 years.

APRIL 19-MAURICE HENNESSY, Sentenced January 19;

years and 6 months.

MAY 6-EUGENE BRIDENRECKER. Sentenced May 3, 1879; Herkinger County; crime, arson, second degree; term. 7 years.

JUNE 25-FREDERICK LEVY. Sentenced, June 11, 1977; New-York; crime, grand larceny; term. 5 years.

JUNE 25-CHARLES SIGKLER. Sentenced July 10, 1877; Oswero Caunty; crime, grand larceny; term, 8 years. Died before the pardon reached him. JULY 1-ATTHE PLYER. Sentences September 6, 1870; New-York; crime, assault to kill; term, 10 years. Pardoned upon the condition that he will leave this country.

3-WILLIAM SMITH. Sentenced March 11, 1878 3-VOLK; crime, receiving stolen goods; term

New-York; crime, receiving stolen goods; term, 5 years.

Ale. 4 Judson Groom. Sentenced October 26, 1877; Oncondaga County; crime, burglary, third degree; term, 5 years. Pardoned upon condition that he leave this State at once and will not return.

Ale. 25-Rombat Sharp. Sentenced May 16, 1878; Jefferson County; crime, bugainy; terms, 5 years.

SEPT. 5-ISHMAEL E. CLARE. Sentenced June 11, 1878; New-York; crime, burglary, first degree; term, 10 years.

SEPT. 9-GLORGE MARTIN, alias Henry Cleary, alias George Allen. Sentenced August 14, 1878; New-York; crime, burglary, first degree; term, 3 years. Paraoned upon the condition that he will leave this State and not return.

Oct. 20-Charles E. Ward, alias William H. Hall. Sentenced August 14, 1878; New-York; crime, lorgery, third degree; term, 5 years.

Oct. 20-Charles E. Ward, alias William H. Hall. Sentenced August 14, 1875; New-York; crime, marder, second degree; term, life.

Nov. 20-Michael McGuidel. Sentenced December 30, 1878; Niagara County; crime, rape; term, 5 years.

Nov. 21-Thomas Keller, slias Henry Hope. Sentenced

Nov. 21.—Thomas Kelly, sliss Henry Hope. Sentenced April 23, 1876; Kings County; crime, burgiary, sec-ons degree; cerb, 8 7683. DEC. 15.—Louis Kellike. Sentenced October 27, 1879; New-York; crime, rape; term, 5 years. DEC. 27.—Homas Carbas, Sentenced November 13, 1877; New-York; crime, rape; term, 10 years.

SOME COMMUTATIONS. Among the commutations were the following:

Among the commutations were the following:

Maken 12-Michael Donard. Seatenced June 7,
1872; New-Yors; crame, burglary, third degree;
term, 5 years. While serving this sentence he
killed a fellow-socivist, was indicated for murder in
the first degree, and found guilty of manistanghter
in the third degree. He was thereupon sentenced to
an additional term of 4 years.

New-Yors; crame, keeping a disorderly house; term
s mentus, and fixed \$150. The conviction was
affirmed in the Supreme Coart, and subsequently in
the Courr of Appeals; the delendant in the mean
time being asimited to bail. A though sentenced in
April 1878, the term of his imprisonment did not
begin until April 30, 1879.

JULY 1-18-Firs Beformeron. Sentenced November
—, 1877; Cayuga County; crume, marrier, first degree; sentence, to be housed on Jone 17, 1878; the
prived January 15, 1878, until January 24, 1878;
stay of proceedings granted, and resemenced to be
hanged July 11, 1879. Sentence commuted to imprissument in Auburn State Prison for life.
October 11-Wilhelm Johnson. Sentenced January 14,
1875; New-York; crime, burglary, first degree;
kerin, 17 years.
November 20-Henry II, Wilson, Sentenced Novem-

1570, 17 years.

November 20-Henry H. Wilson, Scatteneed November 22, 1870; Kings County; crime, burglary, first

degree; term, 20 years.

DECEMBER 1—GEORGE SMITH. Sentenced February 15, 1870; New-York; crime, burgiary, first degree;

1870; New-York; orline, burgiary, first degree; term, 20 years.

DECEMBER 1-GEORGE and JOHN VANDYKE. Sentenced April 5, 1877; St. Lawrence County; crime; burgiary and larceny; term, 5 years exce.

DECEMBER 0-THOMAS HOAN. Sentenced May 31, 1878; Remsselaer County; crime, adding and storting in obtaining money of the county wrongfully; term, 8 ye, re, and fined \$1,500. Communed to 1 year and 10 months from May 31, 1878, with deduction.

DECEMBER 10-WILLIAM J. AKKE. Sentenced December 5, 1872; New-York; crime, grand investy, two charges, and attempted burgiary, first degrees; term 20 years.

New-York; crime, Lurgiary first degree; term 15

years. CEMBER 15-THOMAS RYAN. Sentenced June 27, 1877; New-York; crime, murder, second degree;

term, life.
DECEMBER 15-THOMAS LOWNDES. Sentenced June 17, 1874; Kings County; crime, murder, second degree;

term, life.

DECEMBER 15.—MICHARL PERRY. Sentenced February
13, 1878; Monroe Country; crime, assault with
intent to rob; term, 10 years.

DECEMBER 23.—DENNIS O'NELL Sentenced September
26, 1870; New-York; crime, robbery and attempt
at burglary; term, 22 years and 6 months.

DECEMBER 23.—HORACE COUNKIL, JR. Sentenced June
16, 1875; Ohondaga County; crime, forgery; term,
10 years.

16, 1875; Obondaga County; crime, lorgery; term, 10 years. December 24 - John McGuire. Sentenced November 10, 1875; Kings County; crime, marder, second de-

DECEMBER 24-John Dwyen. Sentenced April 2, 1878 Eric County; crime, burglary and larceny; term, 2 years.

DECEMBER 27-JAMES O'BRIEN. Sentenced October 16, 1874; New-York; crane, robbery first degree; term,

15 years.
DECEMBER 27-WILLIAM H. LEFFH. Sentenced June 15
1877; New-York; crime, forgery; term, 7 years. DECEMBER 27—WILLIAM B. LEFFH. Sentenced June 15, 1877; New-York; crime, forgery; term, 7 years. DECEMBER 27—ENWARD MULPIU. Sentenced April 20, 1875; New-York; crime, robbery; term, 18 years. DECEMBER 27—JOREPH ARROLD. Sentenced February 18, 1878; New-York; crime, assault to kill; term, 7

Vents.

DECEMBER 27—CYRUS G. CLARK. Sentenced April 19, 1877; New-York; crime, forgery; term, 5 years.

DECEMBER 29—FREDERICK GATES. Sentenced March 1, 1875; Schenectady; crime, murder, second degree;

DECEMBER 29-JAMES McGUIRE. Sentenced July 24, 1874; crime. robbery, first degree; term, 15 years.

THE INDIAN SCANDAL.

A REPLY TO INSPECTOR HAMMOND BY CLINTON B. FISK.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Inspector Hammond's telegram from Washington published in THE TRIBUNE of this morning SAYS:

General Fisk assumes in yesterday's Tribune that I admit the truth of his assertions about Arisons uniters. On the contrary, I said they were talse. I now denounce his statement as malicious. I am not reported Permit me to review briefly this point of the Ari-

ona matter. Inspector Hammond is reported in the Washington telegraphic correspondence of THE TRIBUNE of December 31, as saying : If the matter comes before the Board of Indian Com-missioners for, examination as General Fisk suggested it would, General Hammond says he will offer no objec-tion to admitting every word of General Fisk's story, so far as it relates to him (Hammond), to be true.

In the interview with THE TRIBUNE reporter published in The TRIBUNE of January 1, 1 am correctly reported as saying :

inspector Hammond-says that if the matter comes before the Board of Indian Commissioners, as General Flak suggested it would, he will admit every word of the story, so far as it relates to him, to be true.

The careful reader will observe that the assump tion on my part that Inspector Hammond admitted the truth of the "story" was based upon the statement that he would offer "no objection to admitting every word of General Fisk's story, so far as if relates to him, to be true." The difference between " admitting " and " no objection to admitting," it seems to me, is too slight to justify the Inspector in denouncing me as " malicious" for saying "he admits." Very truly yours,

CLINTON B. FISK. Scabright, N. J., Jan. 3, 1880.

An old farmer out in Indiana says, that for his part he don't know where the present rage for tria-ming bonnets with birds is going to end. Only four or five years ago he bengit its daughter a humaning igrd; next year she wanted a robin, the next a pheasant, and this season he declares he had to chain up his Thank-giving turkey or she'd have had that perched on top of her head.—(Andrews' Bazar.

THE SWISS IN TENNESSEE.

SUCCESS OF A COLONY TEN YEARS OLD. VERY POOR AT THE START, THEY NOW HAVE A PROSPEROUS SETTLEMENT-AREAD OF THEIR SOUTHERN POOR WHITE NEIGHBORS IN CIVILIZA-TION-THE ENCOURAGEMENT WHICH THEIR SUC-CESS GIVES TO EMIGRATION. [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

TRACY CITY Tenn., Dec. 23.-About ten years ago a movement to establish a Swiss colony on the Cumberland table-land was begun with the countenance of the Swiss Consul-General at Washington. A large body of wild land was purchased in Grandy County, a village was laid out, farms of a hundred acres each were mapped off, and circulars sent to Switzerland to attract emigrants. The land is no better than the average surface of the plateau -indeed, most of the natives hereabouts say it is not so good, for the reason that it lies in the pine belt instead of in the oak openings. However this patch. Four columns of the second page may be, the Swiss preferred it because of the pine timber, which promised material for their bouses, and perhaps too, because the tall trees, with their evergreen crowns, reminded them of their Alpine forests. About seventy families came over to take possession of the tract. Each paid or promised to pay fifty dollars for one hundred acres-a price that was next to nothing. They were very poor, and for the first two or three years many of them came near starying. The country about them was little better than a wilderness, and it was almost impossible to get wage-work that would support them until they sively to articles on topics specially adapted to Suncould clear a few acres and raise a cuop. They all pulled through, however, with some assistance from the good people of Sparta and other towns near the edge of the plateau, and they now have h pretty and prosperous settlement to show for their toil. They call the place Gruetti, and it is worth travelling in Içeland, on Jon Sigurdsson, the seeing as a pleasant picture of cosy home-life in the midst of the wilderness, as well as a demonstration of what can be made out of the plateau lands when carefully cultivated.

Gructti is reached by a ride of thirteen miles

northward from Tracy City-through the woods all the way, save where, at intervals of a mile or two, the road passes the little clearing and log house of a native. The forest is very well in its way, and is better than these miserable half-titled corn-patches and the thriftiess, cheerless houses attached to them, but one gets very tired of it after a few days' travel on the plateau, and a bit of real civilization is a sheet. The fourth number of the series of "Georgia welcome sight. Such a sight I enjoyed vesterday when the fields and houses of the Swiss colony first by a resident of that State, led off another page of came in view. How trim and smooth and carefully tilied the fields looked, and how pretty and comfortable the little frame houses, with their environ-ment of orchards and vineyards! These poor Swiss immigrants are nothing but ordiuary laboring people, but they are two centuries ahead in civilization of their Southern poor besides the usual amount of scientific and white neighbors. Even their smallest houses have religious matter and several new poems, one being something about them showing taste-a balcony with | by George MacDonald and another by Robert Bo flower pots or a window wreathed with vines-and the larger ones are models of rural comfort, They have cettars filled with the Winter's stores, and wood-sheds piled high with the Winter's fuel-conveniences seldom found about Southern homes. The colonists are excellent husbandmen. They cannot endure the sight of dilapidated fences, or of stumps and stones in their fields. They build good barns and warm stables for their annuals, plough deep instead of merely scratching the surface of the use of all their stable-manure and increase its quantity by mixing it with dried leaves from the woods, and raise an abundant supply of vegetables and small fruits, keep sheep, hogs and chickens, and in all ways that industry and thrift open to them contrive to make the best of their situation. They support a good school, where their children are taught in Eughah four days in the week and in German two. The sociable habits of their native country are not forgotten, for they have a hall for dancing and a Wirthshaus, where they meet to chat and drink the harm-

less wine made from their own grapes. Their num-

bers have not increased much, for the reason that

many of the first settlers were mechanics and fac-

tory operatives who found pioneer's life too hard for

trades, so that the later arrivals from the old country have only about made good these losses. I stopped for dinner at the house of a worthy old couple who came with the first colonists. The pretty white dwelling, the well-kept yard, with such signs of flower-beds as the Winter's frosts had spared, the smooth fields and trim orchard, the neat sittingroom, with its big sofa and pictures, all showed how much comfort and homely beauty could be created commons of hoe-cake, pork and muddy coffee for a week. There was good light white bread, an article which one may travel from Virginia to Texas without once seeing, weil-cooked meat and vege tables, cream, and honey which the bees had made from the flowers of the talip-tree-the whitewood of our Northern forests. A visitor who could understand German was doubly welcome to these hospitable people, and an hour went quickly by in talk about the history of the colony, the early struggles of the settlers, the soil, the crops, the making of cheese after the Swiss fashion, and the new industry of wine-making. After a call at the colon store and a drive through the settlement, interrupted by frequent halts for chat with farmers by the roadside, who all spoke the harsh Swiss-German dialect, I made my last visit to the farm of a man who has the best vineyard in all Gruetti. Four acres of more flourishing, better trimmed or better trained vines we could not wish to see. His orchard of apple, pear and cherry trees was almost as attractive, and his smooth, well-fenced fields were a delight to the eye. The house was very small, but neat and pretty. The good wife, surrounded by a troop of tow-headed children, talked with evident pride of the success the family had won in their new home, but there was a tone of homesickness in her voice when she spoke of their old home in the Bernese Oberland. Her husband disappeared in his cellar as I was taking my leave, and returned with an enormous silver cup filled with red wine. The cup, so an inscription upon it said, was a prize won at a cantonal shooting match in Zurich. In answer to my "Leben sie recht wohl" the farmer and his wife joined in the pious, oldfashioned German good-bye-" Mit Gott !"

It may be said that these Swiss colonists have done nothing remarkable—that thousands of emigrants from the old world have won for themselves comfort and independence by a few years' labor in the Western States. But these people canoe empty-handed, save for a little household gear; they went into the forest, upon lands despised by the natives because not adopted to producing corn or cotton; the community about them had in it no germ of energy and growth such as all Western communities pessess, so that they received no stimulus or aid from surreunding progrees and prosperity. Thus they had many drawbacks, and no advantages save those which come from habits of patient industry and wise economy. It seems to me that their success under these circumstances is peculiarly creditable. It is a demonstration, too, of the value of the Cumberland Plateau lands, and an encouragement to Northern farmers who may be attracted hither by the agreeable and healthful climate. Wild land in the immediate neighborhood of Gractii can be bought for a dollar as acre. The cost of clearing and fencing, if done by contract, is ten dollars per acre. For orchards and vineyards the ground must of course be theroughly cleared, but for root crops and small grains it is enough to girdle the trees and take off the underbrush, of which there is very little. Pasture land need not be cleared at all, for the wild grass grows abundantly in the woods. Cattle require no feeding for eight or mine months of the year, and with a little corn-folder to supplement the dried grass of the natural woodland pastures, do very well during the Winter season. The special value of the lands on this part of the plateau, as on the other portions I have visited, is for cattle-raising, woof-growing and fruit-cniture. The Swiss have slown, however, that mountry is needed but deep ploughing and a little manure to produce good crops of wheat, oats and rye. From what I have seen and can learn by inquiry, I are disposed to think that there is no great difference in the quality nothing remarkable-that thousands of emigrants

It may be said that these Swiss colonists have don

and on the western side can find good stuntions not much further from the McMinnville Branch of the Nashville and Chattanooga Read. The only railroad running upon the "Table" is the railroad from the Tracy City mines to Cowan, a station on the Nashville and Chattanooga, The owners of this road are destrous of sattling the country, and will make liberal concessions to immigrants, transporting their goods at merely nominal rates, and giving them good and cheap facilities for getting their products to market.

E. V. S.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

The aim of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, while printing all the news, to give its readers a wide range of miscellaneous matter, and to relegate politics and the affairs of this work-a-day world to minor places for one day in the week, was noticeable in yesterday's issue. The place of honor, for instance, was given to a London letter from Mr. Smalley and to his usual Sunday cable diswere occupied by letters from correspondents on the schools and the lands for settlement in Tennessee, the poverty of Georgia negroes and the reasons for an exodus, and to Professor Proetor's lecture on "The Life and Death of a World," On another page of the regular sheet the three leading headlines were, "A Modern Bouiface," being a special article on a famous locat café proprietor, "Letters to the Editor," and a letter on "An Emigrant to the South," being an account

of a ten years' experience in Texas. The editorial page was given up almost excluday reading, and from which politics were con spicuously absent; while on the opposite page prominence was given to a letter Professor Willard Fiske, of Cornell Unipatriot and scholar of Iceland, who recently died. Following this on the next page came a review of an important illustrated work on North America, which has just appeared in Germany. The review giving extracts showing the author's impressions of New-York and other cities.

But it was in the triple sheet that the peculiar character of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE was specially pronounced. The fourth number of Mr. Congdon's Reminiscences." dealing with the pedagogues and politics of an elder time, Webster and the lights of his day being referred to, appeared on this Sketches" which are preparing for THE TRIBUNE the sheet, while on a third a continuation was given of the tax lists which have already attracted much attention in THE THINUNE. To go with these striking features there was a very large variety of carefully-selected personal and domestic information and gossip, chanan. Among the selected articles in the paper the following may be mentioned as of special in

lerest:

Berlin under the New Empire.

Some Secrets of a French Kitchen.

Dress na an Art.

"The Falcon," Mr. Tennyson's new drawa.

Glitoness of Norway.

A Flague of Locusts.

A Story of Sir Edwin Landseer.

Lord Brougham's Odd Nose.

Woman Safrage in the Sixteenth Contury.

A Viennese Romance.

Copies can still be had at the counter, or by mail, Price 5 cents. Following is a summary of

FOREIGN,-Special cable dispatches to the TRIB-UNE report that Sir Austen Layard has been re-buked for submitting the ultimatum to the Porte. Richard Wagner is hopelessly sick. Greater confidence is evinced in the Channel tunnel project. - Much damage has been caused by the ice

n the Seme. Domestic .- A reply to Governor Garcelon's ques tions has been made by the Maine Supreme Court. Governor Emery, of Utah, is in Washington to meet the charges against him. - Several of the Borussia's passengers have reached Baltimore - A new Republican newspaper has just appeartory operatives who found bioneer's life too fact for them, and went away to the cities to work at their different favor died trades so that the later arrivals from the old countries of Malden, Mass. —— Decisions against the Republicans will probably be given in the contested Congressional election cases of Bisbee against Hell and Donneily against Washburn,

CITY AND SUBURBAN, -Mr. Tilden has settled his ratiroad suit. - Tammany primaries were held. Professor Proctor lectured at Steinway Hull. Mr. Parnell states his purpose in visiting America. = Captain Byrnes captured two well DECEMBER 15—James G. Twiss. Sentenced July 8, 1875:

New-York: crime, robbery first degree; term 18
years.

DECEMBER 15—WILLIAM HESS. Sentenced May 26, 1875; which was a banquet to one who had been on short.

December 15—WILLIAM HESS. Sentenced May 26, 1875; which was a banquet to one who had been on short.

GOTTHELF'S LITERARY RANK.

POPULAR, BUT NOT GREAT-ROUSSEAU AND HIS NA TIONALATY-MR. EUSKIN'S DRAWINGS AND THE

EXTRACTS FROM GOTTHELF. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: In regard to the letter in to-day's TRIBUNE signed "M. T.," permit me to say I cannot see The Tribune did any injustice to Gottheif, the Swiss writer in speaking of him as "obscure," or in calling the extracts from bim in the Norton-Ruskin pamphlet prosy." Your article did not say that he is an unknown author; he is, or was, very popular among the Swiss presentry, and the facts stated by "M. T." are in the encyclopusdias; they may even be found in that of Apple ton. What your article objected to was Mr. Ruskin' styling him "the greatest of Swiss authors," whereas h was neither the greatest of Swiss authors, nor, so far as I can judge, "great" at all. He enjoyed a considerable popularity among the peasantry of his country because he wrote simple stories of the sort called "goody"useful and worthy work, that must be done by some body, preaching the excellence of temperance, and the advantages of getting a good education; and he de picted the peasant life he saw about him in tales which were a sort of intellectual cud, well adapted to the use of the mild-eyed bovine folk among whom he lived.

Mr. Ruskin's dull and totally uninteresting extracts well represent the style of these tales, but Gottheif had another side; he was a violent opponent of the German Democrats, and wrote some books, that flared up and made a great party heat for a time, but soon died down and are now forgotten. "M. T." calls Gotthelf "the American of Switzerland." Judging from Mr. Ruskin's extracts, I should think him rather entitled to be called the Tupper" of that country. At all events, the comparison with Auerbach is not, in my opinion, creditable to the judgment of the per son who makes it, but, if Gotthelf be Anerbach of Switzerland, why has he not the fame of Anerbach outside of Switzerland; why has he never aroused the enthusiasm, or awakened the warm admiration, that have followed Auerbach's delightful works in other lands than his own? You cannot create "greatness" by Act of Parliament, nor by decrees of St. George; nor can you shut up a great man to be great only among his own people.

As for Rousseau—calling him a Frenchman does not make him so. The Swiss cluim him, and are proud of him; a large part of his life was passed at Geneva, and to a good many people. Geneva and Rousseau are inseparable terms. Somehow, one never thinks of Rousseau in Paris, but the shores of Lake Lemau colo and refeho to his enchanted voice.

It is perhaps worth noticing that all this discussion about Gotthelf is apropos of nothing. Mr. Ruskin, who never seems so happy as when southing our times by never seems so happy as when sombling our times by comparing them to some imaginary Golden Age, has added to the cellection of his own drawings some weak-minded hittle squa-tint pletures of Swiss scenery and of a Swiss farm-house, saved, apparently, from the tops of emptied prune boxes, and exhibited here for no other reason that I can discover than to give him a text from which to preach. The engravings are of the most childish description, but to my thinking the extracts from Gotthelf make a most sympathetic commentary upon them. It would be bard to determine which of the two is the more vapid—the text or the commentary. C. New-York, Jan. 4, 1880.

SINGULAE ATTEMPT AT SCICIDE.

LEAVING HER CARRIAGE IN THE PERRYBOAT TO JUMP OVERBOARD -PERSUADED FROM THE AT-TEMPI.

A private carriage, containing two welldressed women, was driven on board the ferry-boat John 8. Darcy, of the Pennayivania Railroad Co., at Desbrosses st., at 8 o'clock last night. When the boat was well out in the river the women get out of the carriage and one of them appeared very much excited. Sud. dealy she fell in a fit. Help was at head and she recovered only to make an attempt to jump overboard.

She was restrained and persuaded to return to her ear riage. The names of the persons could not be learned. From the excited remarks made by the woman it was understood that recent family difficulties caused her to attempt self-destriction. The women took a short drive in Jorsey City and returned to New-York on the 10 o'clock boot.

THE ALDERMEN'S LAST HOURS. It was reported last evening that the combination of Aldermen to confirm the Mayor's nominations, which the Anti-Tammans members had been trying to effect, had at last been secured. It was said that Aldermen Perley, Burns, Jacobus and Stewart, of the Republicans, and Carroll, Cavanagh and George Hall, of Tammany Hall, would act with the Anti-Tammany of the Board to confirm the nominations,

Friends of Alderman Perley, however, denied in the most positive terms that he intended acting with the combination. The term of the old Board of Alder-The term of the old Board of Aldermen will expire to-day at noon and prompt action was necessary. A cancus was begun in room No. 188 of the Westminster Hotel early in the evening, and at 1 o'clock this morning was still in session. The proceedings were conducted very quietly, and the greatest secresy was preserved. The approach to the room was guarded, and ne person not a member of the cancus was permitted to approach it. Several Democratic politicians hing about the hotel during the evening, but at 1 o'clock this morning Corener Flanagan was the only one left, and be occupied a position on the stdewalk outside of the hotel waiting for news, it was stated that a call for a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen had been ordered and that it would take place at 9 o'clock this morning.

A PERSISTENT FIGHT AGAINST STRIKERS

CHICAGO, Jan. 4 .- A number of collisions have occurred between the union and non-union men within the last sixty hours. The union men were in every case the aggressors. Employers threaten to take summary methods for protecting the workmen, and summary methods for protecting the workmen, and some have built bunks in their packing-houses. It has been rumored, but cannot be stated positively, that the strikers are ready to allow the packers to hire non-union men provided that former union employes are taken back. The packers seem very decided in their determination not to take back any of the strikers while they remain in the union. The packers have lost nothing by the strike, and are much better off than they would maye been had they packed heavily with the relative rates for hogs which existed before the strike.

The lungs are strained and racked by an obstinate cough, which taken in time, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant would specially cure.

HEGEMAN-FISHER-ALINE Germantown, N.J., Wednes day, December 31, 1873, at the resilience of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. P. Krechting, assessed by the Rev. W. Binwest, D. D., Silmon J. Hordman, of Pottersville, N.J., to Anna F., daughter of J. R. Fesher. No cards

WILLIAMS-PETERS-On Wednester, December 30, by the Rev. M. H. Chapin, D. D. Saline Welford, daughter of the late Samuel T. Peters, esq., to Bichard Hunry William

All notices of Marriages must be interest with full name and address. MANAGEMENT STREET

DIED.

COOK-At Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Christmas Day, Colonel Thoa Z. Cook, inte Captain 1st fewa (Wilson's Creek) and Lieu-lemant-Cooker, 18th Iowa Volunti-era, youngest son of the late Dr. Robert Cook, of this city.

Prices will satisfy at the city, January 1, Clinton T., only son of the late Robert M. and Anna T. S. De Witt, and Evens. Paneral services at Stratond, Conn., on Monday, 5th linst. at Sordock a. m. Relatives and friends are desired to attend without further invitation. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

Train leaves Grand Central Decast at 12 o'deas.

DORSETT - on Friday January 2, Eliza A. Marshall, wife of Robert Decast.

of Robert Jordan. Relatives are resuccifully invited to attend the fourtal services at her site contence, No. 31 West 125th-st. on thorday, the 5th mat, at 11 a.m. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

EDG E-in Jersey City, January 1, 1880, George W. Edge, in has osth year.

Inneral services will be held at his fate residence. 282 Mantgomery st., Jersey City, on Tuoselay next, January 6, at 1830
o m.; and at St. Matthew a thoret, Susset st, at 230,
telatives and friends are respectfully invited,
alterment at Jersey City Connetery. 2772mas will kindly fofrain from sending flowers.

from Four sending flowers.
EIGENBRODY—On Saturday, January 3, at his residence, is
this city, 127 West 19th-st. David L. Streenbrook, M. D.
His friends, those of the ramily, and of his brother miles, they
Wm. E. Ekscutropt, D. D. and of his brother miles, the
Rev. Theodore A. Eston, D. D., are respectively invited to
attent his funerial styl. General's Charron, West disk., conner of Macdougal, on Wellheaday, Japuary 7, at 11 o'clock
a. m.

s. tr. The burial will be at Jamaica. Lie Avit I - In this cuty, on Tacaday moraing, December 30, David Leavitt, in the 89th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, Henry of, Brooklyn, on Mouday, i.e. 5th inst., as 1,30 p. m.

Releaves and friends of the family are invited to attend.

Ecianves and friends of the family are invited to attent.

MARQUAND—January 2, 1888, Mrs. Sarah W., whow of Joseph Marquand, and daugneer of the late Dudley Atkint Ting, in her 86th year.

MOREWOOD—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Priday evening, January 2, Allan Metville, oldess child of William B. and Maria G. Merewood, ages is vesse and I months.

Puneral services will be held at threat Charch, Elizabeth, on Monday Johnney 3, at hoos.

Train via Central R. B. of New Jersey leaves at 11:15 a. m., from foot of Liberty st., N. B.

Intermedia of Published, Mass.

MORRISON—At Marietta, Ga., December 31, ult., in his 87th

Interment at Pittsfield, Mass. MORRISON - At Marietta, Ga., December 31, alf., in his 87th year, Sterling Morrison, M. D., son of the Rev. A. M. Mor-rison, of Phitadelphia. Interneut at Green wood Cemetery.

Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

PALMER - On January 1, 1880, Jane, widow of Peter Palmer, in the 78th wear of her age.

Functal services at her late residence, No. 1,548 Pacific 4t.,
Brooklyn, on Monday, 5trums, at 20 elect p. m.

Resattives and ricends are respectfully invited. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

POTTS-At East Grange, N. J., Safurday, January 3, 1880, Joseph C. Fotts, in the 721 year of us acc.

Functal corvices Wednesday, 7th usat., at 0300 a.m., from his late residence, Arlangton-wes.

-Saddenir, on Sunday, January 4, 1880, Georgia, wife of Francis B. Rives, jr., and eldest daughter of

Anna, wife of training the layer from a largest angle of energy A. Pelicows.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the functal services on Welmondar, Japanary 7, at 8t. Thomas's Chorch, 52d-st. and 5th-ave., at 11 of elecks. m. Intermed the Greenwood.

RUSHMORE—As itempeted, f. I., January 4, 1880, Mrs. Elbrabeth A. C. widow of Benjamin Studiester.

STERRINS Entered into life, Similar coming, January 4, Fasur B., wife of Samuel N. Steukins, of Broodlyn, N. V.

Notice of teneral to morrow.

UNDERHILL On Seventh Bay, the Scients, at Chappages,
N.Y. Jaco (Conceptall, applications).

Functal at Princip Meeting house, Chappages, Third Day,
6th inst. at 12 to.

Convergance will meet 10:30 train from Grand Central Depot

Succial Norces.

Lost for a Woman. BY MAY AGNES PLEMING. Is now ready in THE NEW YORK WEEKLY.

Lost for a Waman. BY MAY AGNES PLEMING. Is now reacy in THE NEW YORK WHEKLY.

Lost for a Womns.

Is now ready in THE NEW YORK WEEKLY. Lost for a Woman, BY MAY AGNES PLEMING. Is now ready in THE NEW YORK WEEKLY. Lost for a Woman.

BY MAY AGNES PLEVING.

BY MAY AGNES FLEMING, Is now ready in THE NEW YORK WEEKLY. Lost for a Woman. BY MAY AGNES PLEMING, Is now ready in THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

BY MAY AGNES PLEMING, Is now ready in THE NEW YORK WEEKLY. Lost for a Woman. BY MAY AGNES PLEMING. Is now ready in THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

Lost for a Woman,

Lost for a Woman.

BY MAY AGNES PLEMING. Is now roady in THE NEW YORK WEEKLY. Lost for a Woman, BY MAY AGNES PLEMING.

Nervous Exhaustion.—A medical casay compristing a series of becarres delivered at Kahn's Masseum of Anatomy, New-York, on the cause and care of premature decine, showing industriably how lost health may be regarded, affording a cicar symposis of the impediments to marriage and the treatment of nervous and physical dechity, being the result of 20 years experience. By mai, 15th, currency or postage stamps, Address Secretary Kahn's Museum, 08s Broadway, New-York.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn (Rev. H. W. BEECHERS), and rentable alive chairs in this All the pews and reotable also chains in this house will be publicly rented for one year, or TUESDAY EVENING, the otto January, 1880, commencing at 7 of eleck.

N. B.—No postpenement on account of the weather.

By order of the Trustees.

H. S. WELD, Secretary. Just Published. THE NEW FAR WEST. THREE MINING CENTRES.

THE BLACK HILLS, MONTANA, Mr. Z. L. WHITE'S letters from the new Mising are to-day insued in

TRIBUNE EXTRA NO, 51. PRICE TEN CENTS. The fullest and most accurate information in regard to these new a sum of enterprise and adventure, is here given in a convent, at form and as a nominal price.

Southy wait on receipt of price.

THE TRIBUNE.

Dolitical Notices. 7th Assembly District Republican Association-monthly meeting this evening at 8 o'clock at Head 87 Chulos-place.

CORNELIUS VAN COIT, Presi